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tion of the cohune palm, which grows in great abundance, yielding large quantities of a nut rich in fat as valuable as that of the cocoanut. The cohune palm nut has never been exploited, for it is very hard and no machine has been adapted to crack the nuts without injuring the kernels. Suitable machines, however, have now been invented and the author believes that "a new industry of great value to the colony may be established." Photographs and maps illustrate this well-written book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Conquest of the Tropics. The story of the creative enterprises conducted by the United Fruit Company. By Frederick U. Adams. xii and 368 pp. Ills., index. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, 1914. \$2. 9 x 6½.

The United Fruit Company is the main subject. The company in 1913 owned or leased 1,210,443 acres of land, of which 313,347 were improved. The difficulties the company has overcome, its stupendous operations and transportation facilities by which fruits are brought to consumers in the United States and elsewhere, an especially detailed account of the banana, the principal fruit handled by the company, and the lands in which the banana grows are among the subjects considered.

An acre of developed banana plants will yield annually from 150 to 300 bunches, with 200 bunches as a high average. The independent grower makes from \$60 to \$70 gross from an acre. The author presents the following suggestive table:

Food article	Percentage of retail price received by the farmer	Percentage of retail price received by transportation and middle men
Onions.....	10	90
Potatoes.....	14	86
Cabbages.....	20	80
Bananas.....	50	50

In 1913 the Fruit Dispatch Company alone handled for the United Fruit Company over 50,000 cars of bananas. The publishers say the book is the first of "a series planned to describe certain big businesses whose histories and operations concern and should interest the public."

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

And That Reminds Me. Being incidents of a life spent at sea, and in the Andaman Islands, Burma, Australia and India. By Stanley W. Coxon. xvi and 324 pp. Ills. John Lane Co., New York, 1915. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

Stanley Coxon's life has been full of adventure. He began his career in 1875 as midshipman in the merchant service and was on sailing ships for eight years, making eight voyages round the world. Then he served on steamboats along the coast of India, worked as a camel driver during the Egyptian war, and, on returning to Rangoon, was appointed temporary first-grade officer on the Royal Indian Marine ship *Kwangtung*, which guarded the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. His next position was that of assistant district superintendent of police in Burma, where he fought dacoits. Finally, he became Assistant Commissioner at Raipur, India, and saw famine there and the relief work carried on. Throughout the book he tells not only of his own personal experiences, but also depicts the life of the countries in which he lived. He writes in a sprightly style, and his book is well illustrated with photographs.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

The World and Its Discovery. A description of the continents outside Europe based on the stories of their explorers. By H. B. Wetherill. (The Oxford Geographies.) 320 pp. Maps, index. Oxford University Press (American Branch), New York, 1914. 7½ x 5½.

In the author's words, "the object of this book is to arouse an interest in stories of discovery and then utilize it in behalf of Geography." The book is apparently intended as a sort of supplementary reader for use in English schools.

Although dated 1914, strangely enough discussion of modern exploration and discovery is touched upon only in the concluding sentence of the book. "Stein and Sven Hedin did similar work in Asia, and Parry, Franklin, Nansen, Amundsen and Peary explored in the Arctic, and Ross, Bruce, Shackleton, Scott, Charcot, and Amundsen in Antarctica, all of them working to improve man's knowledge of Geography." The difficulty of writing upon so vast a topic in so limited a space becomes apparent in the abruptness with which some topics are introduced or left. However, the fresh style plus the seemingly well-selected points retain the interest of the reader.

A goodly distribution of the customary English black-and-white maps helps to illuminate the text.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY

Heredity and Environment in the Development of Men. By Edwin Grant Conklin. (Norman W. Harris Lectures for 1914 at Northwestern University.) xiv and 533 pp. Ills., index. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1915. \$2. 8½ x 6.

The attempt is to present the results of the later studies of heredity to general audiences. The origin of the individual and the possibility of directing his development is regarded as the most important topic for men to consider; for no scheme of social progress can be so basal and no results so permanent as those which are established in the blood of the race.

In chapters on the "Facts and Factors of Development" and "The Cellular Basis," the author translates for the ordinary reader the terminology and leading principles of present-day biology. The phenomena of inheritance are then treated and it is recognized that among men, experimentation is difficult and it is often impossible to separate the results of heredity from those of environment. Contrasted with chemical compounds, which are constant, every organic individual is unique, such individuality being ascribed to mixture of ancestral character, the appearance of mutations (de Vries) and fluctuations due to environment.

The chapter on "Influences of Environment" invites the geographer's attention. The great problem of development is to assign just values to "nature" and "nurture," that is, to heredity and environment. Environment includes education and raises the old question of adding to stature by taking thought. Past emphasis has been on the effectiveness of environment. Modern studies, however, place overwhelming stress on heredity; species-making by controlling the environment is discounted, and belief in the omnipotence of environment has declined. Men are held to be by no means chiefly the product of environment and training. While accepting this modern placing of the emphasis, the author warns us not to go too far, or to neglect the efficiency of environment. These are sobering words, and place upon students of geography the duty of finding their own sphere, and of determining its limits. It is no sin for the geographer to cross this boundary, but he should be at least know when he does it. Non-geographic readers will doubtless pay most heed to the discussion of eugenics and of genetic and ethical problems, with which the volume closes. A. P. BRIGHAM.

Natur und Mensch. Von M. G. Schmidt. Series: Aus Natur und Geisteswelt. 105 pp. Ills. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1914. Mk. 1.25. 7½ x 5.

In a small volume, a most interesting and instructive review is given of the principles of anthropogeography. Every sentence is filled with solid thought and definiteness of idea. The author recognizes the independence of man relative to his environment; on the other hand he is a faithful believer in the influence of the physical earth upon all people; be this influence ever so indirect, it is a factor which cannot be brushed aside unnoticed.

The text is divided into three principal parts:—(1) Physical Dependence, (2) Community of Interests; (3) Psychical Dependence. The last part is perhaps worthy of more attention than the other parts. It is discussed under two headings: Character and Intellectual Life, the latter subdivided as fol-